Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—6th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—6th column.

CORPOLATION NOTICES—3d Page—6th column.

ONFOLATION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

FINANCIAL—7th Page—6th column.

FINANCIAL—7th Page—6th column.

INSTRUCTION—6th Page—1st, 2d and 3d columns.

LAW SCHOOLS—6th Page—7th column.

LECTURES AND MEETINOS—3d Page—6th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES—6th Page—6th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES—6th Page—6th column.

MINING—6th Page—5th and 6th column.

MINING—6th Page—5th and 6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—6th column.

SPEAMESS—3d Page—6th column.

FEMALES—6th Page—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

SPERMENS—5th Page—6th column. Bummer Resorts-6th Page-4th column. Teachers-6th Page-4th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

Buy always,

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strang. Paris—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The French Admiral considers that his squadron should appear before Zarzish, which is ear the Tripolitan frontier. = Mr. Swanton, an Irish land-owner, has been mortally wounded, in the County Cork. ___ The French Prefects have been instructed to remain neutral during the coming election. = Midhat and his fellow-prisoners may be pardoned in a few months.

DOMESTIC.-The President's condition yesterday continued favorable; at a late hour last evening he was sleeping quietly. ____ A commission has been appointed to select sites for an experimenta system of artesian wells east of the Rocky Mountains. —— A piano-key factory was destroyed by fire at Deep River, Conn.; loss, \$150,000. — A burglar was shot, probably fa-tally, by a watchman, in Norwich, Conn. Bishop McMullen, of the Roman Catholic Church has arrived at Davenport, Iowa. === The fire in the mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Com-

pany, at Tamaqua, Penn., continues.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A TRIBUNE reporter talked with Hartmann, the Nihilist, yesterday. Pleasare at the seaside resorts near this city was interfered with by the unpleasant weather. - Miss Willard lectured on some phases of temperance work at the Trinity Baptist Church. == The Rev. Father Gavazzi preached in the Masonic Temple, Two brothers were shot, one probably fatally. in a quarrel at Maspeth, L. I.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and generally partly cloudy weather. with occasional light rains. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 65°; average, 6914°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

We reprint from the Diario Oficial, the organ of the Mexican Government, a concise account of the various railroad enterprises on foot or projected in our neighboring Republic. A reference to a map will show that if all these roads are built every considerable section of Mexico will be reached by the locomotive save the barren peninsula of Lower California.

The summer has not been on the whole an uncomfortable one. We are two-thirds through with it and can find additional reason for cheerfulness in Mr. Vennor's predictions, for what remains of the hot season. His schedule for the weather in August is freely interspersed with such agreeable phrases as "cloudy and cool," "fair and pleasant" and "fall-like evenings." Three short sultry spells are prophesied, and one unseasonably cold one, but if the month behaves as well as the Montreal meteorologist says it will we shall have no reason to complain of it.

Some sensible views are expressed in the form of an interview in another column by a prominent worker in the cause of temperance, which might be read with profit by the Prohibitionists in Ohio who propose to throw the State Government into the hands of the freewhiskey Democracy by drawing off a few thousand Republican votes to a hopeless ticket of their own. This foolish course is not likely to be imitated by the friends of temperance in New-York. They will, no doubt, pursue the wise course of voting for such candidates for the Legislature as will sustain practical measures for dealing with the evils of the liquor

The President is steadily gaining strength. Yesterday he kept a half sitting position, by the aid of the elevating apparatus placed be neath his mattress, from the morning dressing of his wound until 6 o'clock in the evening. All the bulletins from his bedside have a cheerful and confident tone. In a few days, if all goes well, we may expect the physicians to pronounce him beyond the danger of another relapse. To-day Professor Bell's induction balance is to be used to determine, if possible, the location of the bullet. Some in teresting preliminary experiments were made with this instrument yesterday, and are de scribed in our Washington dispatches.

A thorough test is about to be made of the theory that large areas of arid country in the centre of the continent can be made valuable for agriculture by means of artesian wells. The small appropriation made by Congress has been placed in the hands of a competent scientific commission and the sites for the wells will soon be selected. If a steady flow of water can be obtained from such wells it will not be long before millions of acres of desert land will be converted into fruitful fields. The soil of the vast arid belt lying on both of the Rocky Mountains is by no means absolutely sterile, as its appearance seems to indicate. All it needs is plenty of water to make

It is gratifying to learn of the steady growth of the Museum of Natural History in this city, an institution with which the general public is not as well acquainted as with the Museum of Art on the opposite side of the Park, but which is of great value to science and of ple is that each country protects itself against

no small merit as a popular educational agency. Its collections have outgrown the capacity of the building in Manhattan Square, and the erection of a new wing of that substantial structure ought to be begun at once. The Museum is destined to be the chief institution of its kind on this side of the Atlantic. Its plan covers a field as wide and varied as the whole domain of natural history, and much more than a beginning has already been made toward realizing the original conception of its founders.

There seems to be a pretty unanimous sentiment among the higher officers of the Government at Washington in favor of Civil Service Reform in the abstract. All agree that something ought to be done to protect deserving subordinates against arbitrary removal and to lessen the evil of office-seeking, which consumes the time of heads of Departments in listening to the importunities of eager placehunters. No doubt there are wide differences of opinion as to the wisdom of establishing a permanent tenure and appointing to office only such men as best pass a bookish competitive examination. but a substantial accord may already be observed in favor of a law fixing the terms of officials and prohibiting their removal during such terms except for dishonesty or incompetency. With the powerful support of the President a bill of this purport will have a good chance of speedy passage in the next session of Congress.

A notion prevails in this country that English newspapers do not print personal attacks upon public men, and that they are in this respect superior to their American contemporaries; yet an influential London daily recently pablished an article discussing the pecuniary affairs of Professor Huxley, and figuring the items of his income down to threepence to make out a case against his appointment to a professorship of physiology which carries with it a salary of £800. If this statement of his resources were correct it would be nobody's business, but our London correspondent shows it to be exaggerated. Professor Huxley is in receipt of two salaries aggregating \$7,500 a year, one of which-that of the Inspectorship of Salmon Fisheries, with its \$3,500-came to him only last year. It therefore appears that the compensation of the most eminent man in his branch of science in the whole world is only about half that of the manager of an English country bank.

The operations of the French in Tunis are bringing them steadily nearer to the frontier of Tripoli. Perhaps these operations are intended solely to reduce the refractory Tunisian Arabs to subjection, but they certainly are resulting in giving the French troops an excellent base for a movement against the neighboring regency if the policy of aggression, so popular at Paris now, should be pushed a little further. In the interests of civilization it would be a good thing if France should get possession of the whole north coast of Africa, but rival European powers will not be likely to view the matter in this light. Italy looks upon Tripoli with a covetous eye, and England fears that the ultimate object of France's troublesome ambition is Egypt, and the Suez highway to India. The inconsistencies of statecraft are specially illustrated in this affair by the alarm of the English diplomatists. The British nation has secured colonies and dependencies in all quarters of the globe by pursuing for centuries a policy of conquest and annexation, but now it thinks France dreadfully wicked for wishing to pick up one or two of the petty misgoverned Barbary States.

THOSE INFERNAL MACHINES. The story of the dynamite machines lately discovered at Liverpool is briefly this: During the latter part of July English Custom House officers detected in an innocent-looking barrel of cement half a dozen clock-work machines filled with dynamite. One of them was promptly forwarded to the Home Secretary, days later another barrel similarly packed was discovered. Sir William Harcourt described the machine as containing eleven cartridges charged with nitroglycerine and an explosive like guncotton, and fitted with clock-work which, in about six hours after being set, would explode a percussion cap and discharge the dynamite. The aggregate of explosive material in one barrel was about fourteen pounds; an amount sufficient, if exploded at once, to do incalculable mischief. The mode of packing was such as to forbid the idea that any purpose existed of wrecking the steamer in mid-ocean; it gave rise to strong suspicion that the machines were forwarded from this country to be used by Irish agitators and conspirators in blowing up Government buildings or killing prominent officials in Great Britain. Rumor says that a billhead bearing the name of O'Donovan Rossa was found among the machines; this led to his be-

ing questioned, but he denied all knowledge. Investigations have been promptly instituted and vigorously prosecuted on both sides of the water. Apparently the Customs officers in Liverpool committed a practical error in seizing the machines and disclosing the discovery prematurely. If they had kept silence-affected ignorance-until some one came forward to claim the barrels of cement as consignee, they would have had a clear clew to the persons responsible. Naturally enough, after they sent one machine to the Home Secretary no one applied for the others; and at last accounts the English police were quite at fault. On this side, the State and Treasury Departments, without waiting for formal complaint from the British Government, have instituted with alacrity the most thorough inquiries possible. England may rest assured that no pains will be spared by the officers of our Government to ascertain the guilty parties and to aid her Majesty's Government in guarding against like explosives which may not have been intercepted. But, so far as yet made public, the clews obtained are slight; and no one knows what number of like explosives may have been

successfully smuggled through. Intimations are noticeable in some English journals that the Custom House Service in this country ought to prevent the exportation of such contrivances. But a moment's reflection must show this expectation to be unreasonable. Custom House arrangements are not adapted to a stringent scrutiny of exports. Those who ship boxes, bales or barrels abroad are required to furnish a "manifest," which is a written list of the matters composing a vessel's cargo; and the ship does not receive her "clearance," and is not allowed to sail, unless this paper is furnished, and is apparently fair and correct. But can it be expected that shippers of infernal machines will describe them in the manifest? If they do not, our Customs officers, in the absence of special circumstances of suspicion, have no reason to interfere. Will it be said that they should examine? This would require an inspection of every barrel, box, crate, bale or bag of merchandise, of every passenger's trunk going abroad, lest forsooth it might contain an infernal machine. This would revolutionize commerce. No; the settled princi-

illicit importations. United States Custom officers search what is brought into this country-be it merchandise or baggage. It is for England to search what is imported thither. Our Custom House will render prompt and efficient aid whenever she apprises us of an exigency; but this is matter of national courtesy.

The suggestion has also been made on the other side that the principles on which England was required to pay damages for the depredations of the Alabama expose the United States to an obligation to prevent these exportations. The principle of the Alabama decision was that Great Britain had neglected to enforce her neutrality laws, whereby the commerce of the United States had been devastated by the rebel cruisers. Now, "neutrality" implies war. When the Alabama was receiving her equipment in a British shipyard the rebellion of the Southern States had assumed the proportions of a civil war; armies had been raised, military stores accumulated, battles fought, a blockade proclaimed, privateers commissioned.

England and Ireland are not at war. Ireland is clamoring for reforms in English law and policy; that is all. Until there is war, or unless what is done in this country and complained of by England amounts to preparing for or threatening war, no case for invoking neutrality laws can arise. Any parallel between the fitting out of the Alabama, longcontinued and notorious, and the secreting in merchandise of implements for proposed acts of private violence, is ludicrously inappropriate. The United States respects and obeys the principle of the Washington Treaty, but it has no application here.

The law of the United States which has been violated by the transportation of these infernal machines is one passed in 1866, primarily intended for the protection of passengers. It forbids transporting nitroglycerine (or eithor of similar explosives enumerated), upon or in any vessel employed in transporting passengers in foreign commerce, etc. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, one half to the use of the informer. And if the death of any person is caused by an explosion of the article while being carried contrary to law, the persons responsible are liable to imprisonment of not less than two years, as for manslaughter. Stringent regulations and penalties are also imposed for sending these explosives in freight vessels, unless they be peculiarly packed and labelled. This law has been violated; and thus our police and magistrates have power to inquire and bring to justice the persons in this country who may be proved responsible for the shipment, if they can be identified. England may also depend upon American sympathy in hearty detestation of any and all schemes for coercing or terrorizing the course of government by devices of assassination or destructive violence. On this subject the feelings of our people are, just now, especially keen and sensitive.

BUSINESS AND SPECULATION.

Speculation has been relatively more active, during the past week, than legitimate business and yet the volume of business of all kinds has been unusually large for the season. Great speculative combinations in grain and prorisions have collapsed, or at least have met emporary reverses, and the transactions in phantom" wheat, corn and pork have been very heavy, but with an advance in prices of wheat after Tuesday. A sharp decline in cotton on Monday and Tuesday was followed by a larger advance on Wednesday and later. so that the price rose from 11.69 to 12 cents. In some descriptions of dry-goods there was a more active movement, but in others the large deliveries were mainly on account of former orders. In iron there is increased activity, with prices fully maintained. The export demand and speculation caused some advance in petroleum, crude certificates moving Sir William Harcourt, for examination. A few from 7614 to 801s cents, and closing at 781s cents. The tea sales resulted in pretty full prices, but the markets for sugar and tobacco have been weaker.

> The chief speculative movement of the week, however, has been in stocks. The powerful combination which has so successfully depressed prices for more than a month, so that the lowest prices for five or six months were recorded on Wednesday for a majority of stocks, met with a decided reverse that day, and the market has been growing stronger ever since, with very large transactions. As the decline has been largely due to manipulation, so the later advance must be regarded as a natural recoil from a depression which investors regard, in some degree at least, as artificial, excessive, and not likely to be permanent. The same or similar speculative combinations may, nevertheless, make new assaults with success, but the probable recovery of the President, the ease of the money market and decline of exchange toward the gold importing point, the more definite and favorable news as to the wheat crop, and the growing conviction that the railway managers must come to terms before long, all tend to make operations for a further decline more difficult. When all the unfavorable features have been set forth and considered, and the worst that can be expected has had its full effect, it is in accordance with experience to suppose that the next general tendency will then be toward higher prices.

> Speculation in several important branches of business has been excessive and unhealthy, and yet not of such magnitude as to endanger the general prosperity. At this season, active speculation in leading products is natural, and by no means altogether mischievous. Excessive speculation in stocks becomes dangerous when it enlists too large a part of the Nation's earnings and threatens the peace of the money market, but at this time the public has much less share than is usual in the dealings in Wall Street, and the position of the money market is exceptionally strong. The Treasury statements to be issued to-day will probably show that a large amount of called bonds still remains to be redeemed, so that the disbursements during the present month will be large. Meanwhile the official report of foreign trade shows that a very large unliquidated balance in fayor of this country has been created during the past year, upon which New-York will draw specie from Europe whenever the condition of the money market renders reinforcement desirable. The present position of the banks is sufficiently strong, and the fact that the reserves declined only \$300,000 last week, though the Treasury temporarily absorbed over \$1,000,000, indicates that some of the money sent out earlier in the season is returning.

> The exchanges prove that the volume of business is larger than ever before in July, not only at New-York, but throughout the country. The aggregate exchanges at all the clearing houses outside of this city for three weeks of July were \$827,000,000, an increase of 3412 per cent over the corresponding weeks last year, while the exchanges at New-York for the month of July were \$3,885,000,000, an increase of 49.2 per cent

the increase at New-York was due to speculation in stocks, it appears that after deducting twice the market value of stocks sold during the month the increase is still nearly 39 per cent.

Reports of a speedy settlement of trunk line controversies have been current, but do not appear to have other foundation than this: that such a dispute cannot ever be kept up long, and that the very managers who have been most averse to a settlement are said to have been buying stocks. As they are not persons who are supposed to be inclined to run eleemosynary institutions for the public convenience, it may be safely inferred that they will patch up all differences whenever it suits their private interests, and that they will neglect to mention the circumstance to the public until the settlement has been privately made for several days. In The Produce Exchange Bulletin of Friday last estimates are given that the probable yield of wheat Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa will be 80,500,000 bushels less than it was last year, but that "we commence the crop year with upward of 50,000,000 bushels of old wheat on hand," about half in the Pacific States, and that the yield of winter wheat in Kansas and of spring wheat in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota may be expected to show an increase. Nebraska might also be added with reason, and if the gain in these States and Oregon is as much as 30,000,000 bushels, the decrease in yield of wheat, according to The Bulletin's figures, will only about equal the amount of old wheat left on hand from last year's crop.

UTILIZING ANTHRACITE COAL DUST. The problem of utilizing for fuel the enormous accumulations of coal dust in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania was partially solved some years ago by a company which established works at Rondout, under the auspices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and is making large blocks of pressed fuel for the use of steamboats and locomotives. A single concern like this might work half a century, however, without making any sensible reduction in the masses of material piled up near the mines. Quite recently a further step has been taken in the same direction, and one of even greater importance, by a Philadelphia inventor, Mr. E. F. Loiseau, who, after thirteen years' persistent effort, has at last got machinery in operation which converts the coal dust into egg shaped lumps, suitable for combustion in ordinary stoves.

The difficulty in treating anthracite dust for

fuel is twofold. First, there must be mingled with it some binding material which will hold it together in lumps while it burns, for if the lumps crumble before combustion is completed the grate will be clogged with the dust and the draft stopped. Second, the process of manufacture must be so cheap as to bring the coal dust fuel in competition with coal at the lowest rate coal is sold at. American inventors who have grappled with this double problem have had little aid from European experience. Pressed fuel is largely used in Europe, but it is made from bituminous coal dust, which can easily be rendered adhesive; and besides, the price of fuel is so much greater there than here that the manufacturer of the artificial article has a larger margin to count upon between the cost of his product and that of coal. Mr. Loiseau first tried clay as a binding substance, and coated his egg-shaped lumps with limewater. The fuel thus prepared burned well. and was exhibited at the Centennial in a separate building near Machinery Hall, but a little experience showed that it would not stand the effect of water or atmospheric action long without crumbling, so the inventor had to begin anew. His present process uses a little bituminous coal dust mixed with the anthracite, and a little coal-tar pitch. It is claimed that a perfect domestic fuel is produced by the new process, and that the machine now in operation at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, turns out thirteen tons an hour at a cost of manufacture so low that a profitable business can be made of transporting the dust from the mines and converting it into lumps. Doubtless this enterprise and the one at Rondout are but | Bank of Richmond. No wonder the rogues multithe beginnings of an important industry which | ply when dupes are made with such facility. will in time make use of the millions of tons of anthracite dust now cumbering the ground around the "crushers" at the entrances to the mines, and will thus open a new source of fuel supply.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The commerce of the United States has never been greater than in the fiscal year ending June 30. The imports of merchandise amounted to \$642,593,219, and this amount has never been exceeded except in the previous year, when the value of imports was \$667,954,746. But the decline of \$25,000,000 in value of imports was due almost wholly to the fall in prices of imported articles, and, notwithstanding a similar decline in prices, the value of exports of merchandise reached \$902,319,473, the largest amount for any previous year having been about \$67,000,000 less in 1880. On the whole, the excess of exports over imports is not quite as large as it was in the fiscal year 1879, though it was only \$5,000,000 less, and amounted to \$259,726,254. No wonder exchange is weak, and the shrewdest bankers are anticipating that the flow of gold this way will begin much earlier this season than usual.

The balance of \$259,726,254 on merchandise account was only met in part by an excess of \$91,168,650 in imports over exports of gold and silver. There has never been a year in which the excess of imports over exports of specie has been greater; in the year 1880 it was only \$75,891,391, and in no other year has it ever amounted to \$20,000,000. In effect, the world bought goods amounting to \$902,000,000 from the United States, and paid \$642,000,000 in goods and \$91,000,000 in specie, leaving a balance of \$168,557,604 unliquidated. But part of this went to pay cost of transportation, and part to pay interest on bonds and dividends on stocks held abroad, and yet there remained a large balance due this country for which no settlement

seems yet to have been made. The specie movement, as respects its relations to the currency, was even more remarkable. The imports of gold during the fiscal year amounted to \$100,024,409, against only \$80,758,396 in the previous year, and in no other year has the amount been nearly as large. But some gold was sent abroad, so that the excess of imports over exports of gold was only \$97,452,737. On the other hand, a part of our surplus silver went abroad as merchandise, and the excess of exports over imports of that metal was \$6,284,087. The excess of imports over exports of gold alone during the fiscal year 1880 was \$77,119,371, so that the addition to the gold reserves of the country during two years has been \$174.572.108, besides all the gold produced by American mines and not used in the arts.

The enormously disproportionate growth of domestic exports deserves especial notice. In 1873 the value of imports was \$642,136,210; only a trifle less than the value during the over any previous July. Though a part of year just closed. But the merchandise exports

in that year were only \$522,479,922, and the ncrease in eight years has been nearly \$380,000,000, or over 72 per cent. The exports of domestic products were only \$428,398,908 ten years ago, and now they are \$883,868,105, an increase of over 106 per cent. During the same ten years the net imports have increased from \$505,802,414 to \$624,141,851, or only 19 per cent. This comparison most fairly expresses the state of our trade with foreign countries, since the foreign exports and a corresponding amount of imports really represent only goods in transit. The aggregate commerce of the country in merchandise was \$963,000,000 in 1871, and \$1,545,000,000 in 1881, but only \$118,339,437 of the increase was in goods imported for our own consumption, while \$455,469,197 of the increase was in goods of domestic production sold to foreign consumers.

The recent course of the foreign trade has not been in correspondence with these surprising figures; the decline in exports during the months of May and June has been considerable. Nor has that decline been balanced by a corresponding decline in imports. But it is well understood that the recent condition of the domestic markets has been such as to check exports materially, and there is reason to look for an enormous excess of exports over imports of merchandise during the year upon which we have just entered.

MARRIED FOR WORSE.

We have already printed some account of the matrimonial misfortunes of a young lady in Richmond, Va. The story may be briefly repeated. This girl, said to be estimable and respectable, saw in The Churchman an advertisement for a governess. She applied by letter for the position, when the scampish advertiser appeared in person at Richmond, and was so pleased with the young woman that he married her immediately, previously settling \$30,000 upon her! The bridegroom has turned out to be a forger and miscellaneous swindler. The bridal tour has been suddenly interrupted. The gentlemanly groom has fled to Canada. The bride has returned to her old home in Richmond. This is the whole

ry. Is it tragedy or comedy? Something, perhaps, of both. At any rate it is a warning, and as such we trust that all young as well as middle-aged women, in danger of extemporaneous betrothals, will consider it. It seems almost inexplicable that any woman not

an idiot should run the frightful risk of marrying a man of whom she could know accurately nothing, and with whom it was impossible for her to be sufficently well acq uainted to warrant such a venture Yet, it is a thing which happens constantly, and lamentable it is to consider its frequency. Certainly in so important and final a matter as that of marriage, even though love should be out of the question, as usually in the nature of things it must be when the parties have known each other only for a few days, a reasonable degree of prudence would point to cautious delay. Yet this Richmond bride, at the shortest notice, accepted all the statements of a scoundrel regarding himself, his antecedents and his fortune, and now finds herself lamentably betrayed and deserted. Expecting to be rich, she is poorer than ever. Her "settlement" of \$30,000 is mere waste paper. Her husband will be sent to some State Prison for a considerable term of years, if the law is lucky enough to catch him. If this is not ruin, it is something very much like it, for such a marriage hardly saves social position, while, of course, it precludes, on the side of its victim.

almost all hope of another and more fortunate union. We do not like to speak harshly of one who ha been so cruelly misused; but what shall we say of her "family and friends," who are said to have sanctioned by their approval this ill-omened marriage f Really, they have no occasion to congratulate themselves upon the sagacity which they have exhibited, any more than the bride herself. their wisdom, their sound Where was judgment and their sense of decency, when they permitted a kinswoman to join herself to an entire stranger? Did they never hear of adventurers? Had they never read in the newspapers of forged letters of introduction ? If the women concerned, the bride and her poor mother, knew noth ing of the wickedness of this world, were the male kinsfolk of the girl just as ignorantly verdant ? Mr. Thomas Marvin, the felonious adventurer, with his clumsy forgeries, with his vulgar swindling expedients and cheap criminal methods, ought to have been able to deceive nobody in that intelligent city and yet he was sharp enough to take in the widow and her daughter, and all the daughter's uncles and aunts, and finally the officers of the First National Answering advertisements is a very natural thing,

yet it requires caution, especially when the advertisements are of a particular class. Women, es pecially, cannot be too much mon the alert for the first expedient of a knave with designs upon them is to advertise. So he plays upon their poverty, their credulity, honest desire for employment. He thus manages to make their acquaintance, and then proceeds to further iniquities. A great deal of bigamy, a crime becoming altogether too common, is forwarded in this way, to say nothing of other scoundrelisms the perpetrators of which richly deserve hanging if anybody does. There is "a social sensation" there are paragraphs in the newspapers; it is not for want of exposure that these knaveries are repeated; yet scandalously frequent they continue to be. They will be less so, if women will be a little more cautious, and will remember that there may be worse things than a life of single difficulties and unassisted struggles.

The country is having a perfect rest from politics for the first time in five years.

This is not a favorable time for dynamite patriots of any nation to visit this country. Guiteau has raised a prejudice against the whole class. This Democratic unhappiness in Ohio does not

seem to quiet down easily. Mr. Pocketbookwalter has published a most elaborate letter of acceptance, and The Cincinnati Enquirer printed it without a word of com-ment. The Democratic leaders have held a meeting for consultation. The Enquirer has published a full report of that, but still without a word of comment. From the time of Pocketbookwalters nomination to the present it has not said a word in favor of him or in advocacy of his election. This, for the leading organ of the party, is to say the least, eccentric conduct.

We quoted on Saturday a remark by one of the Democratic papers of this State that its party ought to make an "offensive" campaign this fall. It might be said that the remark was unnecessary, for the party always makes that kind of a campaign. Perhaps the intention is to make it a little more "offensive" than usual. This seems to be the understanding of The Rochester Union for it chucks into the arena of discussion this odorous morsel: "The fact is, latter-day Republicanism has become so foul that the public at large holds its nose and growls, testifying that such politics are too unsavory to be longer tolerated." That is offensive enough certainly.

The Ohio Democrats have resolved on a "still hunt." The first movement of the hunt will be directed at Bookwalter's barrel.

Mr. Pocketbookwalter has emitted some views on the tariff which are beautiful. The man does not live who can tell what they mean, but still they are beautiful. They are in his letter of acceptance, and are herewith given entire: "The proper adjustment of the tariff system of the country is a matter which gravely affects the welfare of our own and every other State. Viewed only in an economic light, civilization is but the development and organization of varied industrial pursuits, and it has come to be regarded as almost an axiom in political economy that the prosperity and maintenance of any special industry is dependent upon the perfect coordination and harmonious adjustment of all. Legislation, therefore, upon this subject should be of such a character as will ever keep in view this well balanced relation of the many parts which go to make up the vast economic scheme of the Nation, to the end that our home industries

may attain to the highest degree of prosperity and success, thus guaranteeing the employment of the largest amount of useful and profitable labor in each branch of industry and at the highest rate of compensation consistent with the permanence and prosperity of all." General Hancock's famous local issue deliverance looks very feeble compared with that, but it meant a good deal more.

Who will engineer the New-York Democratic campaign this year † Spinola seems to be the only available Democratic leader.

Tammany is doing a little reorganizing on its own account. It will do more this fall.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. C. Hueston, the new general agent of the Associated Press, is a native of Louisiana and a graduate of Princeton and of the Law Department of Columbia College.

The young Czar leads rather a patriarchal life in the retirement of Peterhoff. He walks about the village with his wife and children, visits the huts of the peasants, and shows a paternal interest in their affairs. He enjoys the company of poor people and of children, it is said, more than that of his nobles.

Dean Stanley's deathbed was a quiet and peaceful one. In the morning the sacrament was adminis-tered by Canon Farrar, the Dean himself pronounce ing the blessing in a full, intelligible voice, and taking leave of everyone individually, including the servants. The day passed quietly, and as evening came on his breathing grew difficult, but there was no sign of pain. He often spoke at length and with carnestness, but only a word here and there could be made out. Death came caimly without even the motion of a limb.

John Maloney, the soldier who in August, 1822, saved the life of the little Princess Victoria, has is med a pamphlet complaining that one who saved the life of the Queen ought not at the age of eightytwo to be dependent for support on a military pension of sixpence a day. The young Princess sion of axpence a day. The young Frincess was driving in Kensington Gardens when the pony ran away and turned over the carriage, and the Princess would probably have been killed had not Maloney rushed forward and grasped her. He attended the child to the palace, where he received a guinea and the thanks of the Duchess of Kent.

The late Henry Wilson could never, it is said, bring himself to refuse to sign his name to papers recommending persons for public positions. A former member of Congress says that a worthy young man who wanted a Consulate came to him one day in a state of elation over a letter which he had procured from the Vice-President. This, with other recommendations, the Congressman laid before the Secretary of State, who looked them over carefully. "When he came to Vice-President Wilson's letter," says the Congressman in President Wilson's letter," says the Congressman in The Boston Journal, "he broke out in quite a merry langh. I inquired what he found that he was so pleasing. 'Why,' said he, 'I will lay you a wager that I can produce to you from the files of this Department 500 just such letters from the good Vice-President.' I replied that my friend based his hopes mainly on that letter. The Secretary said that if his letters had such potency no place would long remain unfilled. My candidate did not get his appointment." To the late Lady Mildred Beresford Hone's noble

character her husband, the Right Honorable A. J. Beresford Hope, M. P., pays a touching tribute in the preface to the third edition of his clever novel. "The most powerful words in the English language," 'are wholly inadequate to express the absolute truth of the declaration therein made that she to whom it is inscribed was the dear light and guide of the author's life. Among her many merits not the least attractive was the modest genuineness of that most wise and able as well as loving wife. She never posed for reputation, so I am left to present her character to the world, while conscious that I am a witnesss whose impartiality will be doubted. Had the blow fallen upon me a little sooner I never should have had the courage or spirits to have completed this story, which I write, publish and dedicate quite unknown to her, and anonymously, and then to place in her hands with the full confession of my plot of love. I joyed to think that I was thus discharging a little of a to think that I was thus discharging a little of a life's debt, for, beyond my serious ethical aim, my chief object was to surprise and please a wife who had for more than thirty-eight years endured so much and labored so much for husband. The girl of ninetcen began to reckon her working days in 1842, and the tale of them rolled up till the summons to leave off reached her at Nice in March, 1881. This was a long spell for a woman fearless and drepressible for truth and duty, but of a peculiarly sensitive and affectionate organization, and mother of many children. Lady Mildred Beresford Hope's inner character was of course unsuspected by strangers, and still more closed to them was that innermost life of the soul of which, although I shall leave my picture incomplete, I refuse to speak. They leave my picture incomplete, I refuse to specould only see the bright participator of a prosperous career, or catch the cheery laugh and witty speech of the woman then most courageous when fighting against weary pains and weaknesses, constantly recurring, of which the secret was her own."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State have been directed to vacate their offices in the old Capitol and remove to quarters assigned them in the new Capitol, on or about September 1. The superintendent of the latter building states that the Governor's rooms, in the south and southeast portion, are now nearly ready for occupancy; the Adjutant-General's, adjoining, will be finished in a few weeks; and rooms for the Department of Education can soon be made ready.

In summing up the good results of prohibition in Maine, under Republican administration, ex-Governor Dingley states that the number of dram-shops has been reduced from one to every 225 inhabitants in 1833 to less than one secret groggery to every 1,000 inhabitants in 1881, while the sales in these secret shops are less than one-fourth what they would be in openly more crime in Maine than in any other State by showing that there is in Maine one State Prison convict to 2,700 inhabitants; in Alabama, one to 1,400; in California, one to 600; in Connecticut, one to 2,100; in Massachusetts, one to 2,200; in New-Hampshire, one to 1,900; in Yermont, one to 1,800; and in New-York, one to 1,400.

A scene both ludicrous and ghastly was presented in a recent case of attempted saicide in Columbus, Ohio. The woman who wished to end her life hired a little boy, ten years old, to assist her in the desperate deed. She succeeded in breaking, not her neck but her nose; and at the subsequent judicial investigation that was made, the boy testified as follows: "She got on the box; and I asked her for the 10 cents before she put her head in the rope. She wouldn't give me the 10 cents, and I let her go, and she didn't put her head in. She holored and fell down, and then you men came running and I got out of the way." One cannot help wondering how the friends of the little fellow, and indeed he himself, after he had grown older, would have felt had the woman succeeded in her design; and also the probable effect of the affair upon the child's moral sensibilities. The case is probably unique in the annals of crime.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Association has now obtained possession of the grove where General Reynolds fell, Little Round Top, the north slope of Round Top, the park opposite the National Cometery, Mc Knight's and Culp's Hills, making in all about 120 acres and comprising the points of greatest interest on the scene of the great battle. It has been decided by the association to open an avenue near what was the line of battle of the Eleventh Corps, and also along the line of Hays's Division of the Second Corps, past the spot where Longstreet's famous assault was repulsed; thence following the rear of the line of Gibbon's division and Stannard's Vermont brigade, pussing the spot where Hancock was wounded on the third day. A graded pash has just been finished to the summit of Kound Top proper, where the association has built an observatory from which a commanding view of the whole fleid and a great sweep of country may be obtained.

An indignant head-clerk in the Baltimore Post Office wants the newspapers to convey to the pub lic his emphatic protest against the latest popular manis—confined as yet to sentimental writers of billets douxnamely, the sticking of postage stamps upon unusual and out-of-the-way parts of envelopes. There is, it seems, a "postage-stamp code" of fliriation, and each po-sition of a stamp expresses some particular sentiment. Now the law allows the stamp to be put anywhere on the envelope the sender may please. But its position is a matter of importance to the cancelling clerks. "As long," says the Baltimore official, "as the stamps are in the orthodox place—the upper right-band corner—they can work away like bees, and get through quickly, be-cause the motion from the ink-pad to the stamp is a continuous one; but just as soon as they have to hunt around over the letter — find where the stamp is wafered, why, they can't get along near so fast Please hint through your paper that every letter that comes here not stamped with a single stamp in the right-hand upper corner we use to make paper chickens out of."

The Baltimore American reports a remarkable case of hysteria and epilepsy in that city. The subject is Louisa Fuerst, a young woman nineteen years of age. Overwork at the sewing-machine, with poor pay and consequently poor fare, brought on a depression of spirits and finally developed into the malady from which